

FOR EUROPE & AMERICA
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c, and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
OUTPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription paid in advance, \$12
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No. 15,000, 號六零零五萬一第一 日四十二月四年二十三號光

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 17TH, 1906. 四拜禮 號七十月五年六零百九千一英港香

No. 15,006, 號六零零五萬一第一 日四十二月四年二十三號光



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[18342]

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PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.80 per bag ex Factory.
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General Managers
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [18271]

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FOR our Drapery Department, an Ex-
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THE SAVOY, LTD.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [1076]

WANTED.

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Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [1047]

DOCTOR WANTED.

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of \$84 per annum for fuel and light.

Full Particulars may be had on application.

By Order,
FRANCIS CLARK,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Medical Department
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [1066]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
NOTIFICATION.

VICTORIA NURSING HOME.

THERE are VACANCIES for TWO
PROBATIONERS at the Home, who
will be required to devote themselves, during a
period of training of three years, to the attain-
ment of a knowledge of NURSING.

Particulars may be obtained from, and
applications should be made in writing to, the
HEALTH OFFICER, 1, Hewan Road, Shanghai.

By Order,
W. E. LEVESON,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, 1st May, 1906. [1035]

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FOR SALE.

THE TWO MOTOR BOATS "XPDNC"
and "BON BON", now doing fancy work
from Blaik Pier; good investment for Energetic
Man. For particulars and price, apply to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1906. [1061]

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1906. [1042]

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Hongkong, 25th April, 1905. [135]

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Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [1833]

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[1832]

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S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong. [1777]

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
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should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the Editor
for publication, but as evidence of good faith,
A letter for publication should be written on
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD C.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 17TH, 1906.

The Edict appointing Chief Commissioners of Customs does not imply any such wholesale revolution in that department as many foreigners have feared; and the approaching resignation of Sir ROBERT HART may easily have no connection with it whatever. It has been suggested that he, or his British successor, will find the Commissioners TIAN LIANG and TANG SHAO-YI, who now take over from the Foreign Office the supreme control of the Inspectorate-General, much better to work with than the circumlocutory Wai-wu-pu. So far as the Edict itself is concerned, it contains nothing more than does its free translation as published in our previous issue. There is no talk, except among subordinate members of the service, who may naturally feel qualmful, of foreigners being superseded; and if Sir ROBERT HART retires, the probability is that he will be succeeded by his relative and Deputy, Sir ROBERT BRETON, as a result of Great Britain's understanding with China. So long as British trade looms largest, so long will the Inspector-General be a Britisher. So there need be no alarm on that score. That there should have been expressions of alarm at the change is partly to be regarded as evidence that the Chinese have not yet earned the confidence of foreigners, in matters where the interests of the latter are involved. In respect of the Customs, of course, foreigners have every right to interfere, as they have a mortgage on the Customs revenues until China's obligations to them are fulfilled and discharged. Sir THOMAS JACKSON reminded the Chinese Travelling Commissioners at the China Association's dinner that "if every tael of revenue found a safe resting place in the Imperial exchequer it was impossible to conceive what China might not accomplish", and we fancy it is well

understood at Peking that at present there can be no question of treating the foreign employees of the Customs as superfluous.

There cannot be any real regret felt when Sir ROBERT HART retires, for he is well past the three-score-and-ten mark, and it would be unreasonable to expect that he should continue to enjoy the genius for affairs that has characterised his long rule. His appointment was a unique one, his work for the last forty-three years constitutes a record of which any man might be proud, and the general admiration he has earned cannot find adequate expression. The EMPEROR DOWA-CHIN told him two years ago that his continued presence in Peking was more necessary than ever, and if nature would but stay its course in the case of such valued servants, that remark would hold good to-day. Undoubtedly much of his influence and spirit animates his able lieutenant, Sir ROBERT BRETON, who has lately relieved him of much responsibility. The change, when it comes, will be little more than the transference of ELIJAH'S mantle to ERISHA.

There were twelve plague cases yesterday, of which ten were fatal.

Parisian burglars now take away safes bodily, in their motor-cars, and break them open at leisure, according to our correspondent.

It is reported that Mr. Raphael Bellios on Friday last continued the practice of his late father, who never missed sending a floral tribute to the memory of Beaconsfield.

A party of the Japanese naval officers visiting England accepted the invitation of the Eighty Club committee to be present at the dinner to Mr. Morley on April 27, at the Hotel Cecil.

The evidence on the last day of the Aldershot "Rugby" enquiry showed that the injured officer was not a dirty fellow, but a sick man who deserved more consideration than he got.

The Russians are much interested in the Chinese soldiers and their Japanese instructors. A German contemporary says that Victor Yuan Shih-kai is entertaining Capt. P. A. Rossouf of the Imperial General Staff, who is studying the progress made. He is at present at the Foreign Bureau at Peking; there is a possibility of his visiting Canton and Wu-chow.

The late Mr. Stibbert, who died at Florence last month, has bequeathed to the English Government his splendid collections of arms and armour and pictures, which are said to be worth £20,000. He also devotes an income of £2,000, which will cover the cost of keeping the collections. Should the British Government decline the bequest it will go to the town of Florence.

The May number of the Victoria Recreation Club Magazine is as chatty and as interesting as its more immediate predecessors have been. "Wayfarer" in "Hongkong the Hilarious" is evidently attempting to be facetious, at any rate he shows the effort, but T. C. Gray is happier in his account of the Hockey men at Canton during Easter. Not the least readable item is the sketch of J. J. Watson, the pedestrian, under the series entitled "Hongkong's Outdoor Men".

Parisians will shortly witness quite a new type of restaurant. The new idea, which is very original and extremely French, will take the form of a floating restaurant on the Seine, and will ply between the capital and St. Germain. The establishment in question will be installed on board a pretty little steamer; it will have two decks, one of which will be fitted up as a covered saloon, with every accommodation, and the other will be a fixed tent, intended to shield passengers from sun and rain.

The sale is announced of the famous horse Rock Sand, who has been purchased for £25,000 by the well-known American sportsman, Mr. A. Belmont. The conditions of the transaction are that Rock Sand is allowed to finish the stud duties already contracted for him, so that he will not be shipped to the United States until June. Rock Sand, it will be recalled, won the "triple crown" of the Two Thousand Guineas, Derby, and Doncaster St. Leger in 1903, and won other valuable races for his late owner, including the Jockey Club Stakes.

The Superior Council of the French Navy is busily engaged discussing vital questions affecting the future of the fleet. Among the problems under consideration are the types of battleships, and the improvements which it should be the aim of naval architects to secure. Only second to this in importance is the subject of naval artillery, which the Council has just examined from every point of view, especially in connection with the prime aim of raising the battery power of battleships to its highest possible point. The Council has drawn up a statement of aims and desiderata which it will be the duty of the Naval Department to realise as circumstances permit.

Robert Louis Stevenson (whose widow has a home in San Francisco but is at present in Mexico) wrote a beautiful description of the doomed city: "But I wonder," he went on, "what enchantment of the Arabian nights can have equalled this evocation of a roaring city in a few years of a man's life, from the marshes and the blowing sand. Such swiftness of increase, as with an overgrown youth, suggests a corresponding swiftness of destruction. We are in early geological epochs, change and increase, and we feel, as with a sculptor's model, that the author may yet grow weary of and shatter the rough sketch."

TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.

DISASTROUS STORMS.

LONDON, May 16th.
Enormous floods and storms have taken place in Belgium.

HONOURS FOR ALLIES.

LONDON, May 16th.
The King has conferred the Order of the Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath on Lieut.-General Masatake Terauchi and Vice-Admiral Minoru Saito.

Marquises Yamagata and Oyama and Admiral Tojo are awarded the Order of Merit.

Marquis Saito, Count Inouye, Kato and Teraaki, and Baron Kuroki have been made Knights of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Other honours are:—Takahira

Kogoro, Viscount Fapinami (Takumi?) and Privy Councillor Nagasaki Seigo get the K.C.M.G.

Marquis Tokudaiji, Viscount Tanaka, Baron Okazawa, and Count Toda get the G.C.V.O.

Marquis Kido and Admiral Shichiro get the K.C.V.O.

ADDITIONAL HONOURS.

Baron Redesdale has been created

K.C.B.

Sir Claude Macdonald, Admiral Seymour and General Kelly-Kenny have been made Knights of the Grand

Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

Colonel Arthur Davidsou has been

made a Knight Commander of the

same Order.

Sasson J. David of Bombay and

Currimbhoy Ebrahim have been

knighted.

TURKEY YIELDS.

LONDON, May 15th.

Turkey has accepted the British

terms in their entirety.

KING AND BURGOMASTERS.

LONDON, May 15th.

The King receives the Burgomasters on Friday.

DERBY SCRATCHING.

LONDON, May 15th.

"Flair's" Derby engagement has been scratched.

[The scratching of this promising filly, which

won £9,393 last season, must have caused much

disappointment.]

[REUTHER'S SERVICE.]

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

LONDON, May 14th.

Sir Edward Grey, in the House of

Commons, said that the reply received from

Turkey was satisfactory; a joint commission

will be appointed to fix a boundary, and to

maintain the *status quo*: the boundary line

will run from Rafah, South Easterly, to a

point not less than three miles from

Akabah. There is every reason to hope

that a complete and satisfactory settlement

of details will be reached.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, May 14th.

Admiral Mniszech, the unpopular com-

mander of the Fort in St. Petersburg, has

been killed by the workmen, whom he tried

to prevent celebrating the Russian May Day.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER FOR CHINA.

LONDON, May 14th.

Sir John Jordan will sail by the *Empress*

of Britain on the 7th of July.

THE FATE OF FATHER GAPON.

LONDON, May 14th.

A body found hanging from the ceiling

of a closed villa at the Russian health

resort Oserki has been identified as that of

Father Gapon.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

May 14th.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

After a good deal of patient waiting the inhabitants of this city were favoured with this illumination on Thursday last. So far the small incandescent lamps are working satisfactorily, but I cannot say anything of the larger ones, which are not yet working.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to report that so far the public health of this city is good, and now with the advent of bright sunny days there is every hope that this state of things will continue. It is true we had a few cases of plague here, but they were imported ones, and I have reason to believe that we will not be visited by a plague epidemic this season.

THE CANTON-MACAO LINE.

The China Merchants' S. N. Co. have withdrawn their steamer *Kiang-ting* from this run, and to be deported for having stolen a towel from a house in Beaconsfield Arcade on Tuesday. Owing to several larcenies having taken place in the neighbourhood a special watch was set, with the result that the prisoner, caught red-handed.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

A coolie, who was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, six hours' exposure in the stocks and to be deported for having stolen a towel from a house in Beaconsfield Arcade on Tuesday. Owing to several larcenies having taken place in the neighbourhood a special watch was set, with the result that the prisoner, caught red-handed.

THE MORNIGE REIZURES.

The hearing of the applications for the possession of cases of morphine assayed by the Opium Farmer and declared forfeited was continued. Mr. F. D. Deacon (of Messrs. Deacon, Lockyer and Docton) represented the Opium Farmer; Mr. H. Bailey (of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master) appeared for Messrs. Fuh Lam Tong and Kwong Wing Saag of Shanghai, and Mr. J. Hastings, represented Messrs. McEwan, Frickell and Co.

Mr. Deacon informed the Court that all the cases excepting those in which Mr. Bailey appeared had been privately settled.

Mr. Deacon proceeded to reply to the arguments of Mr. Hastings.

His Worship pointed out that in his judgment he held that the words "prepared opium" came under the definition opium.

A WIFE'S MAINTENANCE.

Tsang Chu-shi, a young woman, charged her husband for desertion and failing to support her. Mr. E. J. Grist (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

The case had been partly heard. Evidence had been given that the defendant had left the woman on the day of the wedding, and when he returned some days later declined to go to the house he proposed, her objection being based on the presence of two women in his household whom she refused to recognise as concubines. The point for his Worship to decide was whether one of the two women was a concubine or a paramour.

After hearing the evidence of the woman mentioned, the Magistrate dismissed the summons.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MCLEOD (SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

THEFT OF AN ANCHOR.

A native was fined \$10 for stealing an anchor from a junk in the harbour.

KIPLING ON CHINESE SLAVERY.

BETTER OFF THAN BRITISH.

Writing from Johannesburg to a Liverpool friend, Mr. Radclyffe Kipling gives in characteristic fashion his impressions of "Chinese slavery." Heading the letter, "From the tortured Transvaal—Winston holding the tongs afar off," he writes:—"Things are bewilderingly bad here. What a colony standing up to be shot at by their own people is an awful sight. I've been seeking the Chinese slaves in their loathsome dungeons. It looks rather better than in b-racks, and I couldn't see any bars and padlocks. One doorman here can get in with the materials for spread for some 'friends'—wheaten bread at sixpence a loaf, corned beef, and vinegar. He spent £6. 6d. There's no restriction on good workmen going about as they please, and—well, the whole agitation at home makes me sick when I think of English cottages, sanitation, and food. If only the fools would come out and see for their crazy selves. But they won't."

UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE.

The Times publishes a long letter recently addressed by Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., to the Postmaster-General setting forth the case for universal penny postage. In the course of his letter Mr. Heaton says:—"Foreign opinion, so far as it has been elicited, is decisively in favour of world-wide penny postage. The European commercial class, as might be expected, in a peaceful extension of workable area, equivalent to the conquest of new Morocco or China for trade. We have here a potent means of linking up the nations great and small, for peaceful and benevolent ends, of fostering kindly intercourse, irrespective of distance, of opening up millions of channels for commerce, of securing a universal blessing for humankind. And all this at a comparatively insignificant cost. What you are asked to do is—(1) to propose universal penny postage at the Rome Congress; (2) if the proposal be rejected, to open negotiations with the United States, France, and Japan, for the formation of a restricted postal union with the British Empire; (3) to announce your adoption of this policy before the Congress meets."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

SUPREME COURT.
Wednesday, May 16th
IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION
BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY CASE.

The appeal from the decision of the Chief Justice (Sir Francis Piggott) in the case of the seven witnesses who were sentenced to three months' imprisonment by his Lordship for perjury in the hearing of the trial of an issue to determine whether Wong Ka-cheung was a partner of the Lai Hing Bank at the time of its bankruptcy was concluded, and their Lordships delivered judgment.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., instructed by Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton (of Messrs. Bruton and Brett) appeared for the appellants.

His Honour the Puisne Judge said: At the trial of an issue before the Chief Justice and a jury on to whether one Wong Ka-cheung was a partner, or not, in the Lai Hing Bank, the Chief Justice came to the opinion that the seven appellants and one other, Wong Tsz, delibately perjured themselves, and acting as he conceived, he was entitled to act under the provision of Ordinance 3 of 1873, section 31, he summarily sentenced them to three months' imprisonment without hard labour. Wong Tsz has disappeared, and evaded the execution of such order, and I imagine his reappearance will depend on the result of these proceedings whether here or elsewhere. That committal took place on April 10th, 1906. On April 20th a motion was made for a *habeas corpus*, and I believe the motion was heard on April 24th and refused. And it is this refusal that is at present being appealed against. The learned Chief Justice delivered his decision at some length, a number of points were raised. The notice of appeal asked for an order that the judgment, whereby it was adjudged that the writ of *habeas corpus* should be quashed and whereby it was adjudged in review that the order dated April 10th whereby the appellants were summarily committed to prison for perjury be quashed, may be rescinded, and that the appellants may be released on the ground that they were not informed by the Chief Justice—when statements made by them respectively constituted the alleged perjury; (2) that before sentence was passed upon them an opportunity was not given to them of being heard in their own behalf or of showing cause why they should not be so committed. I think it most convenient now to dispose of the first point, namely, that the appellants had not been informed as to which of their statements constituted the alleged perjury. I think it clear that they had been, and were perfectly aware of them. The sole issue before the jury was as to whether Wong Ka-cheung was a partner in the Lai Hing Bank or not. Their sole evidence was to the effect that he was, and the jury found that he was not. The Chief Justice found that in supporting the contention that he was a partner they had perjured themselves, which was the material point at issue. It may be that some of them did not go as far as others, but the material fact is that they gave evidence in support of some material fact composed of several minor instances, and as their evidence on that fact was found to be false, they were committed (be the decision right or wrong). I therefore think that the appellants fail on this point. The next point that the appellants before sentence had not an opportunity of being heard in their own behalf and of showing cause why they should not be committed, is, in my opinion, of more importance. In considering this point it is necessary to look at the section of the Ordinance itself, section 31. The section reads: "If in any cause, action or suit, civil or criminal, or in any proceeding connected therewith, it appears to the Court that any person examined as a witness upon oath or declaration, or if a Quaker upon affirmation, has committed wilful and corrupt perjury, etc., then in such and every such case it shall and may be lawful for the Court to direct a prosecution for perjury to be forthwith instituted against such person so falsely swearing, declaring, etc., in order that he may be punished according to law, or when such perjury is committed by any person examined as a witness in open Court (as was the case here) it shall be lawful for the Court instead of directing such prosecution to be instituted as aforesaid, either to commit such witness as for a contempt of the Court to prison for any term not exceeding three months with or without hard labour, etc." Now the Court has two methods of proceeding, but in this particular case we have to deal with the second, and the question is whether the appellants have been legally dealt with under it. I think I had better state how this section has been always construed and acted on by the Courts in this Colony (though of course such construction may be wrong). They have considered that there have been two courses before them, first, the ordinary one of ordinary prosecution, which involves to a certain extent a new trial on the point of perjury; secondly, the Court has looked upon the alternative course as a more summary one, and one in which the judge, if he has come to the conclusion that the witness has perjured himself on a point material to the issue, has power to deal with it at once in a summary way without all the formalities required in a prosecution. So far as my experience goes, the course has usually been that when a witness in the opinion of the judge is perjuring himself, is to make him repeat his statements so as to make sure he understands what he is saying, and at the conclusion of the case call him up and through the interpreters ask him if he has anything to say why he should not be sent to prison or fined. It has never, however, been understood that it was meant that he was to be allowed to re-open the case and call fresh witnesses, and in fact

have a rehearing which might (as in the case under appeal) amount to a contradiction of the verdict of the jury. I may here mention that this point was dealt with by the Full Court in April, 1897 (Sunder Singh's case). The judge there had committed for perjury without formally calling upon the man to make any statement. On the appeal the Full Court held that they were not entitled to what I have described as practically a new trial, and the appeal was dismissed; and that is the view taken by the learned Chief Justice in the present case. If the contention of the appellants, to which I shall refer next, is correct, I cannot see the object of the second course provided by Ordinance, as it would certainly not be summary. The Counsel for the appellants of course contend that Sunder Singh's case was wrongly decided. The contention of the Counsel for the appellants on this point is based to a large extent on the words "as for a contempt of the Court" in the Ordinance, and they contend that the Court may either direct a prosecution or may deal with the case as a contempt, that is, that the witness may have a right to call fresh evidence to prove his truthfulness, which would in my opinion mean a rehearing, and which might mean a conflict with the decision already given whether by a judge or jury. One argument which was put forward in support of this contention was that in probably nine cases out of ten the witness would not avail himself of this alleged right, but that in the tenth (that is this case) he might. I think it well to discuss such a argument, as if it is right for one it is right for another, and it seems to infer that some witnesses might not be able to get justice in consequence of poverty. In support of their contention a number of cases were cited, but I may mention that the power conferred by the Ordinance is an exceptional one and one which does not exist in England (if I read the Ordinance rightly), and therefore the clauses relied on are in my opinion based on a different state of the law. Here the judge makes up his mind on evidence already given that the witness is guilty of perjury, and acts accordingly, and it seems to me to be a curious thing if having made up his mind on evidence already before him he then proceed to take fresh evidence for the purpose of reversing his own decision. An appeal might lie on the ground that there was no evidence to justify a committal, or that evidence had been improperly excluded, but that appeal would be heard before the Full Court. In the cases under the Ordinance the witnesses have had their say and have therefore been heard. To refer very shortly to the cases quoted on behalf of the appellants, the following cases appear to have been decided on the grounds that there had been no evidence before the judge or other authority on which a conclusion could be come to: see *Capel v. Child*, 2 Crown and Jervis, 573; *Bunn's case*, 6 Term Rep. 198; *Gaskins' case*, 8 Term Rep. 209; *Smith v. Reg. 3 App. C. 624, ex parte Kinnion*, 16 L.J. 257, and the case of *Capel v. Child* referred to above. Pollard's case, 2 P. C. 106, owing to the circumstances in connection with it is not an authority in this case, except on the general principle. *Bonaker v. Evans*, 16 Adl. El. N. S. 171, was also referred to, but if I am right in my view of the Ordinance it is an authority against the appellants, as the local legislature has expressly given authority to dispense with the preliminary formalities required in an ordinary case of contempt in England. A point was taken in connection with the absent witness that in his absence this jurisdiction, if it existed, could not be exercised. It seems to me that under this Ordinance if a man who has given his evidence disappears and does not return, he has very good reasons for doing so, and that he can be dealt with in his absence. Again it was argued that the warrant of committal must be under the hand of the committing judge, and as this one was only signed by the Registrar it is bad. As to this argument I can only say that I do not propose to upset the universal practice of this Court until I have to. The only question left to consider is that part of the motion which asks that part of the judgment appealed from, which quashed the writ of *habeas corpus*, should be rescinded. The learned Chief Justice dealt with this point, and as I think it is purely a question of procedure, and considering that there is an appeal on other grounds, I do not consider it necessary to deal with that part of the case, or even if it were decided that the judgment was wrong on that point. Yet it would practically have little effect on the result of appeal so far as the appellants are concerned. I therefore will simply content myself by saying that I agree with the decision appealed from. The appeal should be dismissed with costs.

His Honour the Chief Justice—From the arguments addressed to the Full Court it appears to me that one part of my judgment in the Court below is open to misconstruction, it seems to have led to the impression that I was denying a principle which I certainly do not deny, but on the contrary admit to be fundamental to the administration of justice, even by its most summary methods. I think, therefore, it may be added to with advantage in one particular. No one would of course imagine that if a solitary witness in case had committed perjury, the presiding judge would be right in summoning him before him, telling him simply that he had committed perjury, and without more committing him to prison. Obviously he should be told what statement it was that the judge considered to be false. In my former judgment I had in special view the statements of these eight witnesses, and it was with regard to those statements that I expressed the opinion, together with reasons for that opinion, that what I said to them at the trial was sufficient. I believed the whole story of the alleged partnership of Wong Ka-cheung in the Lai Hing Bank to have been concocted, and that these eight men contributed to the concoction

in their several ways, speaking to certain facts which were, as I thought, and still think, false, and denying others which were as I thought and still think true. The evidence of these men was in my opinion a tissue of falsehood from beginning to end; and I think that what would obviously be the proper course in the case of an isolated though material fact was actually adopted in this case, though it had necessarily to be adapted to the circumstances of this case. For the reasons already given I think that the only and the proper way of sentencing these men was to say what I did say, which was interpreted to them, and that the only meaning which could be given to those words was this: "I disbelieve every material fact bearing on the existence of the partnership which you have come here to establish and to which you have sworn"; and I have very little doubt that that meaning conveyed itself quite clearly to their minds. If this involved (which I do not think in any way) a modification of my former judgment, let it be so. But while I admit that a man has a clear right to be told in what his offence consists, I cannot admit for a moment that the reason for telling the witness in what his perjury consists is the one for which the learned counsel has argued, and that the necessary consequence is that he may call witnesses, and that there should be a regular hearing and inquiry into the question whether he had committed perjury. If such a hearing and inquiry is in the opinion of the judge necessary, he can proceed under the alternative course indicated under the section and direct a prosecution for perjury to be instituted. As to this, I have nothing to add to what I have already said. With regard to the question which the Full Court suggested in Sunder Singh's case, should be put to the prisoner, whether he has anything to say why he should not be sentenced, it is obvious that the Court does not mean that it should be put as it is put in capital cases in order that the prisoner may move in arrest of judgment. It seems to have been a suggestion that in these cases the judge should adopt what is, I believe, the practice of some judges in all cases, to put to the prisoner what is not much more than a conversational formula which when put is practically without meaning and often induces the prisoner to restate what has already been said in his defence. The Court certainly never intended to suggest that the consequence of putting the question would be the admission of further evidence, and the further inquiry such as has been argued to be necessary in this case. There is another question as to which I am glad to have heard in their argument, for it is undoubtedly important, and is not free from difficulty. What is the meaning of the expression to commit the witness "as for a contempt of Court"? The argument is that these words mean that the witness is to be committed for perjury have not been spoken; that is, that the judge's notes are wrong. If this were so there would be another remedy altogether. All this is quite different from the suggestion that the witness should be allowed to prove that the facts are true. With regard to the question of *habeas corpus*, I have only this to add to what I have already said. It was admitted that on the return to the writ the Court will inquire not into the form of the warrant, but also into the legality of the commitment, a principle which shows of itself the reason why a *habeas corpus* will not issue to a superior Court. The question of the signature to the warrant was again argued. I have only this to add: that the form adopted by the Court in these cases is identical with the form given in the schedule to the Bankruptcy Ordinance for a warrant of committal of the debtor; and that the warrants issued under the Code of Civil Procedure for the arrest of absconding debtors are also signed or witnessed by the Registrar. I believe this to be the right and convenient practice, the dictum of Hawkins to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Sharp—These men are out on bail until the 24th instant. I would apply to your Lordships for an extension of the time.

The Chief Justice—You have had a full month, Mr. Sharp—but your Lordship cannot say we knew you were going to decide against us. We have instructions to proceed, but cannot get the papers through under a week. We are assuming at present that we shall have to get your Lordship's leave to appeal and would ask that the date be extended and we will apply within that time.

The Chief Justice—I have discussed the matter with my learned friend, and grant to say this. I should like it to be clearly understood for future cases that I see very little connection between the necessity for the stay of execution and consideration of the question whether an appeal is to be made to the Privy Council. In this case, as counsel stated that they were going to appeal, we set on that statement and extend the time for a fortnight.

AFTER MOROCCO, SIAM.

The Pan-German weekly review, *Der Deutsche*, has an article entitled "After Morocco Comes Siam," in which it is argued that Germany cannot recognize the existing agreement between Great Britain and France defining their respective spheres of influence in Siam. The writer points out that Germany's commercial interests in Siam are extremely important. During the year 1904 no fewer than 324 German ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 280,000, touched at the ports of Siam, which were visited during the same period by no more than 137 British ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 124,000, and 27 French ships, with an aggregate tonnage of 140,000. Germany has secured this preponderating commercial interest since 1901, when the North German Lloyd bought up the two British lines of steamship which maintained communication between Hongkong, Singapore, Borneo, and Bangkok. The writer then points out Germany's share in the trade. "Everyone needs to realize that the fate of Siam cannot be a matter of indifference to us,"

he says. "We must, therefore, express the desire that the German Government shall defend our commercial interests in Siam more vigorously and with less tendency to compromise than in the case of Morocco, for there are indisputable proofs that other Powers, particularly France, are endeavouring to supersede me without trial, but I do most strongly raise this point—when once it had been decided to bring me before a court-martial to answer for my professional conduct, should my case have been in any way publicly prejudiced by notice of removal from the command of the ship? For the hazard of the ship I stand upon my defence before this Court, accepting my full responsibility as captain for the whole occurrence. As already reported, the court held the charge against Capt. Grogan, proved except so much as related to negligence, and that against Lieut. Jones proved, that against Lieut. Hemans proved except so much as related to negligence, and that against Sub-Lieut. Best proved. Capt. Grogan was ordered to be severely reprimanded, Lieut. Jones to forfeit one year's seniority and be dismissed from his ship, Lieut. Hemans to be reprimanded, and Sub-Lieut. Best to be severely reprimanded.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* arrived at Kobe at 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., and left again at 1 a.m. on Wednesday via Nagasaki for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 11 p.m. on Friday, the 18th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Athenaeum* left Vancouver on Monday, the 14th inst., p.m., for Hongkong via ports of call.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Moji for this port direct on the 15th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 20th inst.

The F. & O. str. *Banca* left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., at 11 a.m.

The Indo-Chin str. *Nantchang*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 15th inst., at 3 p.m.

Evans (10 A. and E. at page 171), and much stress was laid upon one sentence in the judgment. The case must be added to the series of cases dealt with in my former judgment in which punishments have been meted out, and afterwards quashed because a proper opportunity had not been given to the alleged delinquent of refuting the charge. The case obviously refers to a refutation of the facts on which the charge is based. It is, I think, curious that no case seems to have occurred, or at least was referred to, in which a refutation of the interpretation of the law was contemplated. But it is obvious that the principle of these cases must be extended to answering the charge on a point of law; as that the alleged offence does not fall within the statute under which the jurisdiction has been exercised. Baron Parkes stated the law thus, "No proposition can be more clearly established than that a man cannot incur loss of liberty or property for an offence by a judicial proceeding until he has had a fair opportunity of answering the charge against him; unless indeed the legislature has expressly or impliedly given an authority to act without that necessary preliminary". I have already intimated my opinion that the legislature in this case, by investing the Court with summary powers of punishment, has impliedly given an authority to act without the necessary preliminary of giving the witness an opportunity of answering the charge against him by calling witnesses.

Both the determination of the question of law and the question of fact are included in the discretion given to the judge for the law is patent; it is on the judge's notes, and the interpretation of the law rests also with the judge. Stress was laid on the use of the words "if it appears to the Court" and it was said that it cannot "appear to the Court" until the facts have been established, and this they cannot be until the party charged has been heard. There is no analogy between the use of these words in this section and their use in the statute discussed in *Capel v. Child*, unless the point be raised if the words should be held to be perjury have not been spoken; that is, that the judge's notes are wrong. If this were so there would be another remedy altogether. All this is quite different from the suggestion that the witness should be allowed to prove that the facts are true. The matter was then referred to a court-martial, and in the usual course came to the Kaiser's ears. His Majesty was much annoyed by this, and it was referred to the commanding officer of the regiment. Questioned by the latter, the lieutenant gave his word that the money had been paid back, evidently with the intention of refunding it immediately.

He again forgot, and a second time the waiter applied to the commanding officer. As the lieutenant had given his word of honour, he was summoned before a court of honour to the truth or otherwise of his statement, which, however, acquitted him. The matter was then referred to a court-martial, and in the usual course came to the Kaiser's ears. His Majesty was much annoyed at the way in which the affair had been treated, and ordered every superior officer concerned in it to send in his resignation forthwith—the commanding officer because he had not broken off his leave to attend to it, the staff major who had conducted the investigation, and two other officers who had acted as judges at the court of honour.

The lieutenant himself escaped justice by fleeing to London, but his brother, who had bought his railway ticket for him, had for this reason to resign his commission in the Mecklenburg Dragoons. After travelling in England, America, and Africa, the lieutenant gave himself up to the military authorities. He has now been sentenced by court-martial to seven months' imprisonment for deserting the colours.

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Hongkong, 11th May, 1906. [9-10]

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the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and

Godown Co. Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery

may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless

intimation is received from the Consignee

before Noon To-day, requesting it to be landed

here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the

Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered

after Monday, the 21st May, at Noon, will

be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before

21st May, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on

Monday the 1st May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [2]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PESHWAR."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are

being landed and placed at their risk in the

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each

consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark

and delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on cargo—

From Italy.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless

instructions are given to the contrary before

6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in

any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Go-

dows for examination by the Consignee's and

the Company's representative at an appointed

hour. All Claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival here after

which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have

left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1906. [1]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA
LIMITED.

We make the following extracts from the official proceedings at the thirteenth annual general meeting of the shareholders, held on 10th April, Sir Alexander Wilson (the Chairman), said: Taking the figures in the balance sheet, although in a general way there is no striking alteration as compared with last year, I am pleased to call your attention to a moderate, but steadily growing, increase in the deposits. Turning to the profit and loss account, the gross profits, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, are rather larger than last year, but as that has been accompanied by a growth in charges, the profit share is slightly less. The increase in the charges is almost entirely due to salaries, and arises partly from an additional branch having been opened in Peking and the usual increment of salaries without which we cannot go on. To the net profit of £29,460. 6s. 1d. has to be added £15,102. 1s. brought forward from last year, making £44,562. 1s. 1d. to be dealt with. The interim dividend paid in October and the one proposed will account for £8,125. We have added £22,000 to Reserve Fund, and £2,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, leaving to be carried forward the increased sum of

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARABIA, German str., 278, H. Metzenthin, 16th May—Portland, via Yokohama, Kobe and Moji 9th April, General—Portland & Antonio S. S. Co.

CAMBODIA, Danish str., 3,570, Th. Dahlberg, 16th May—Antwerp 22nd March and Singapore 9th May, General—Molchers & Co.

CHILOE, Norwegian str., 1,102, H. Nielsen, 15th May—Moji 10th May, Coal—Asgard, Thoresen & Co.

CHIPPING, British str., 1,109, G. S. Weigall, 16th May—Ticino 9th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 900, I. Satow, 16th May—Tamsui, Amoy and Swatow 15th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

FOON NANG, British str., 1,387, W. E. Sower, 15th May—Culcutta 1st May, Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FUJI, Norwegian str., 1,116, May from Canton.

HAIKU, British str., 636, Robson, 16th May—Foodow 13th May, Amoy 14th and Swatow 15th, General—Douglas Laird & Co.

KANCHING, British str., 1,143, T. W. Pichard, 16th May—Swatow 15th May, Butterfield & Swire.

OCHEANA, British str., 3,507, W. Hayward, 16th May—Bomby 1st and Singapore 12th May, Mail & General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

QUINTA, German str., 1,100, Prahl, 16th May—Chinkiang 11th May, General—Siemers & Co.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE May 16th.

Chipping, British str., for Canton.

Haijia, British str., for Swatow.

Prakara, British str., for Shanghai.

DEPARTURES. May 16th.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., for Singapore.

BINH THUAN, French str., for Canton.

LAISANG, French str., for Calcutta.

MAIZUKE MARU, Japanese str., for Amoy.

NIKO MARU, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.

QUINTA, German str., for Canton.

SUNGKING, British str., for Cebu.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str., *Hinoh* reports: Light variable winds and fine.

The British str., *Fooking* reports: Moderate winds and sun, fine weather.

The British str., *Kushing* reports: Light southerly winds, fine clear weather and smooth sea.

The British str., *Tidore* reports: Singapore to port light breeze and fine clear weather, sea smooth.

The British str., *Chipping* reports: From Taku to 1st 33.30 N. moderate to fresh N.E. to S.E. wind and fine weather. Lat 33.30 N. to lat 32.30 N. *fore*. Tencow to Tung Yang variable winds, dull and overcast. Thence to port light variable winds, smooth sea, clear and fine.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

May 16th.

BERMUDIAN DOCKS—
Kowloon Docks—U.S.S. *BARRY*, U.S.S. *Prinzess Leopold*, *Albatros*, *Amiral de Brionne*, *Hochland*, *Reichenau*, *Hue*, H.M.S. *Wager*, H.M.S. *Robin*, *Linden*, *Cleaning*, *Metropolitan Dock*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIJUN" Captain A. J. Robson will be despatched for the above Ports TO DAY, the 17th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906. [1078]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship.

"CATHERINE APCAR," Captain A. Stewart will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 22nd inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1906. [1071]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"S. S. RAMSAY" ... About 2nd May.

"S. S. ANGLO SAXON" ... About 5th June.

"WRAY CASTLE" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1906. [787]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at MANILA, TINOC, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship.

"EASTERN," Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 2nd June, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Steward and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1906. [887]

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP	FLINTSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, E.N.E.	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 20th inst.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 19th inst., at Noon.	
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CEYLON	Brit. str.	—	C. F. Lockstone, E.N.E.	About 23rd inst.	
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PROMETHEUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th July.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	PINGUIN	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	JASON	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th June.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	DEUCALION	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th June.	
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL	AJAX	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd July.	
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	CALCEDONIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	Gregorj	On 29th inst., at 1 P.M.	
BREMEN, VIA PORTS OF CALL	C. FEED, LADIES	Brit. str.	1 m.	MESSEGBERG MARITIMES	On 4th June.	
AVRIL & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	PRINZ HEINRICH	Brit. str.	1 m.	MELCHERS & CO.	On 23rd inst., at Noon.	
AVRIL & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th inst.	
AVRIL & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SITHONIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 6th June.	
AVRIL & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ANDALUSIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 24th June.	
AVRIL & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ACHILIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 12th July.	
AVRIL & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	REKHNIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 2nd June, P.M.	
TRILESTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TRISTE	Aus. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	CALCHAS	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th June.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	HESION	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th July.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PATROCULUS	Am. str.	1 m.	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 22nd inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	RAMSEY	Am. str.	1 m.	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 22nd inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SATUMA	Am. str.	1 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TARIBA	Am. str.	2 m.	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 30th inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Am. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LIMITED	On 26th inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TEMONTE	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	On 10th June.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SCOTLAND	Am. str.	—	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th June.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MINNESOTA	Am. str.	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ABRAZIA	Am. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst., at Noon.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WILLSHAD	Brit. str.	1 m.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TEINIAN	Brit. str.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 2nd June, at Noon.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ORANGE BRANCH	Brit. str.	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 2nd June.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	THIENHUA	Brit. str.	—	JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIV.	Quick despatch.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	CHITUNG	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KWEICHOW	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	OCHEANA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 17th inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WINGKANG	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 21st inst., at 4 P.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SHANSHI	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	PREUSSEN	Brit. str.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 23rd inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	BANCA	Brit. str.	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KIUKIANG	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SEAHOISING	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	DATIN MARU	Jap. str.	—	SATO	On 27th inst., at 10 A.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	DAIGI MARU	Jap. str.	—	S. Tagami	To-day.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	HAMON	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Robson	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	LOONGSAM	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	On 19th inst., at Noon.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	On 22nd inst., at Noon.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	TEAN	Brit. str.	—	SHewan, Tomes & Co.	On 25th inst., at Noon.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst., Daylight.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	KAITONG	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	MAHANG	Brit. str.	—	D. W. SASSON & CO., LTD.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	CHUNSAM	Brit. str.	—	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 22nd inst., P.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	CATHEDRINE AFCAH	Brit. str.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.	
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	AMEEB	Brit. str.	—	D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.		
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—			

HONGKONG-MANILA.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon midships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARD-ESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	VOY.	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila.	On 19th May, NOON.
KI BI	2540	R. Almond	Manila.	On 26th May, NOON.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th May.

[15]

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS,

"MINNESOTA" AND "DA

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND HUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCAS"	On 19th May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"IDOMENUS"	On 23rd May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"AJAX"	On 31st May.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MEMNON"	On 7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 7th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 14th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PATROCLUS"	On 14th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PINGSUEY"	On 21st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANTENOR"	On 28th June.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCAS"	On 26th May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"MOYUNE"	On 22nd May.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 5th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 19th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HYSON"	On 26th June.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"AJAX"	On 3rd July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PROMETHEUS"	On 17th July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	On 20th July.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PINGSUEY"	On 31st July.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EAST WAHD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	"STENTOR"	On 10th June.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and PACIFIC COAST	"YANGTSE" "KEEMUN"	On 16th June.

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1906.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANTE, BLACK SEA and BALTIK PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
ARCADIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	On 30th May Freight.
CAPT. HILDEBRANDT	(Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 30th May Freight.

CAPT. FRED. LAEISZ (MARSELLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG) On 4th June Freight.

SITHONIA (HARVE, BREMEN and HAMBURG) On 6th June Freight.

ANDALUSIA (HARVE and HAMBURG) On 24th June Freight.

ACILIA (HARVE and HAMBURG) On 28th June Freight.

RHENANIA (HARVE and HAMBURG) On 12th July Freight & Passengers.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabin amusements. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified Doctor and stewardess are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDING.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,

STRAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS,

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS SAILING DATES

1906

PRINZ HEINRICH .. WEDNESDAY 23rd May

BOON .. WEDNESDAY 6th June

FREUSSEN .. WEDNESDAY 20th June

ZIETEN .. WEDNESDAY 4th July

GNEISENAU .. WEDNESDAY 18th July

BAUERN .. WEDNESDAY 1st August

PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH .. WEDNESDAY 15th August

SACASSEN .. WEDNESDAY 29th August

.. WEDNESDAY 12th September

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of MAY, 1906, at NOON, the Steamer "PRINZ HEINRICH," Captain P. Grönck, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port to above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted at NOON, the 21st May. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 22nd May, and Parcel will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, or TUESDAY, the 22nd May.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.50, and Parcel should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

TO NAPLES, ENOA and GIBRALTAR 281 0 0 282 0 0 220 0 0

return 91 0 0 63 0 0 33 0 0

TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN

AND HAMBURG 65 0 0 44 0 0 24 0 0

return 97 0 0 66 0 0 38 0 0

TO NEW YORK—VIA SUEZ

VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR 64 0 0 44 0 0 26 0 0

return 115 0 0 79 0 0 47 0 0

VIA BREMEN or SOUTHAMPTON 63 0 0 46 0 0 27 0 0

return 123 0 0 83 0 0 49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland THE SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA or GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERRUPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN EGYPT:

Passengers to Europe and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRI, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from PORT SAID.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS SAILING DATES

WILLEHAD .. TUESDAY 29th May

PRINZ WALDEMAR .. TUESDAY 26th June

PRINZ SIGISMUND .. TUESDAY, 24th July

ON TUESDAY, the 29th MAY, at NOON, the Steamer "WILLEHAD," Captain Oberauer, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port; as above.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class 2nd Class 3rd Class

TO MANILA \$50.00 \$30.00 return \$80.00 \$50.00

TO NEW GUINEA \$28.00 \$18.10 \$14.00 return \$42.00 \$27.15

TO BRISBANE \$30.00 \$20.00 \$14.00 return \$54.00 \$36.00

TO SYDNEY \$33.00 \$23.00 \$15.00 return \$59.10 \$24.10

TO MELBOURNE \$34.10 \$24.10 \$16.00 return \$62.50 \$24.50

TO YOKOHAMA \$8.00 \$6.00 \$4.00 return \$17.00 \$12.00

TO KOBE \$9.50 \$7.00 \$5.00 return \$17.00 \$12.00

TO HONGKONG \$140.00 \$109.00

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

1st Class

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA and COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer 297.0.0.

TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA and AMERICA 96.0.0.

From Australia to New York via Vancouver, by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O.S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magellan Express Steamers of N.D.L.

EXPRESS STEAMERS OF N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, PREUSSEN .. Wednesday, 23rd May.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, ZIETEN .. Wednesday, 6th June.

* YOKOHAMA and KOBE .. PRINZ WALDEMAR .. Wednesday, 6th June.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS F. OM HONGKONG via Vancuver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O. S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutsche Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:

1st Class

To London via Plymouth or Southampton 492.0.0.

To Bremen 63.10.0.

To Paris via Cherbourg 65.0.0.

To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltar 65.0.0.

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